Blair County Whig.

Vol. XIV--Whole No. 741. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 1, No. 6.

JOHN BROTHERLINE AND JOHN H. KEATLEY, : : : : : : : : : : : : : EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG & ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

RAILROAD CARS.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7.50 a. m. connecting with Exp. Tr. West.
" 10.45 a. m. c'ing with Mail Tr. E. & W.
" 8.25 p. m., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 a. m., on departure of Exp. Tr. West
" 2.15 a. m., on depart' of Mail Tr. E. & W
" 9.10 p. m., on departure of Fast L. West

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
Fostoria,	A. B. Myers.
Frankstown,	H. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	R. Todd.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000

THE CABINET.

W. H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior.	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
Simon Cameron, of Penn., Sec. of War,	8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen.,	8,000
Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General,	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice,			6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000

Two vacancies.

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. A. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General. E. M. Biddle.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, Wm. H. Keim, Berks Co.
State Treasurer, H. D. Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S. S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Benj. L. Hewit, District Attorney.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, William Burley, and David Aurandt, Directors of Poor.
John Penn Jones, Poor House Treasurer.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Benj. Rough, Mercantile Appraiser.
Joseph Hewit, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

...OUGH OFFICERS.

...B. Bowers, Justices of ...

...st, John McClure, ...kle and Wm. G. ...

...wn Council. ...

...Thad. ...ar-

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

Proclamation to the People of South Carolina.

After landing and taking possession of the forts, General Sherman issued the following proclamation:

To the people of South Carolina:

In obedience to the orders of the President of these United Stutes of America, I have landed on your shore with a small force of national troops. The dictates of a duty which, under these circumstances, I owe to a great sovereign State, and to a proud and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come amongst you with no feeling of personal animosity, no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful rights, or your social and local institutions beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable.

Citizens of South Carolina: The civilized world stands appalled at the course you are pursuing—appalled at the the crime you are commiting against your own mother, the best the most enlightened, and heretofore the most prosperous of all nations.

You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your country.—You have lawlessly seized upon the forts, arsenals, and other property belonging to our common country, and within your borders, and with this property you are in arms and waging a ruthless war against your Constitutional Government, and thus threatening the existance of a Government which you are bound by the terms of a solemn compact to live under and faithfully support. In doing this you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment that self-government is impossible with civilized man.

Fellow-citizens: I implore you to pause and reflect upon the tenor and consequences of your acts. If the awful sacrifice made by the devastation of our property, the shedding of fraternal blood in battle, the mourning and wailing of widows and orphans throughout our land, are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unholy war, then ponder, I beseech you, upon the ultimate, but not less certain, result which its further progress must necessarily and naturally entail upon your once happy and prosperous State.

Indeed, can you pursue this fratricidal war, and can you imbrue your hands in the loyal blood of your countrymen—your friends, your kinsmen—for no other object than to unlawfully disrupt the Confederacy of a great people—a Confederacy established by your own hands—in order to set up, were it possible, an independent government, under which you can never live in peace, prosperity or quietness!

Carolinians: We have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our constitutional obligations to the citizens of your State. These obligations shall be performed as far as is in our power. But be not deceived. The obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If, in the performances of this duty, other minor but important obligations should be in any way neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case, because rights dependent on the laws of the State must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by insurrection and rebellion.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier General Commanding.
Headq'rs, Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 8, 1861.

☞ The Protestant Episcopal Convention composed of delegates from the Seceded States at its recent session in Columbia, S. C., after considerable discussion finally settled upon the name of the "Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States," instead of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

Parson Brownlow.

In the last number of the Knoxville *Whig*, issued Oct. 26, the patriot Brownlow publishes his farewell, stating that, as he is to be indicted before a Confederate jury, the publication of his paper will necessarily be suspended. He steadfastly refuses to give a bond to the rebels for good behavior, and says he is ready to start for jail at a moment's warning. He also says:

Not only so, but there I am prepared to lie, in solitary confinement, until I waste away because of imprisonment, or die from old age. Stimulated by a consciousness of innocent uprightness, I will submit to imprisonment for life, or die at the end of a rope, before I will make any humiliating concession to any power on earth.

I have committed no offense; I have not shouldered arms against the Confederate Government, or the State, or encouraged others to do so; I have discouraged rebellion, publicly and privately; I have not assumed a hostile attitude toward the civil or military authorities of this new Government. But I have committed grave, and I really fear unpardonable offences. I have refused to make war upon the Government of the United States. I have refused to publish to the world false and exaggerated accounts of the several engagements had between the contending armies; I have refused to write out and publish false versions of the origin of this war, and of the breaking up of the best government the world ever knew; and all this I will continue to do, if it cost me my life. Nay, when I agree to do such things, may a righteous God palsy my right arm, and may the earth open and close in upon me forever."

Born Insensible to Fear.

The South Carolinians who, according to Gov. Pickens, are "born insensible to fear," behaved precisely as we should have expected them to. They all run away!—The rich plantations on the alluvial bottoms that flank the Broad and Beaufort Rivers were seen to be all abandoned as the National fleet sailed up, the town of Beaufort was found completely deserted, and the two or three thousand South Carolina troops took leg bail. In fact, they behaved just as such conceited cockerels and braggadocio Bobadils naturally would. It has always been a boastful threat of the Palmettese—there were some at the North even fools enough to believe it—that, sooner than submit, they would die in the last ditch, and all that sort of stuff and nonsense! But they did better than that—they ran away, remembering that

"Those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain."

In this course they were true to their antecedents. There has been several invasions of South Carolina, and the one remarkable thing has always been the alacrity—the historians say *imbecile* alacrity—with which they submitted. Now it seems they are not going to submit they are going to fly. As our Union radius goes on sweeping a larger and larger circle, who knows but that the whole State may be cleared of its rebellious white population. The three hundred and one thousand—planters, "Crackers," "Sand-hillers," "Clay eaters," and other nondescript ethnologic varieties of the Southern Caucasian type—will take to their heels, displaying the white flag of truce at the rear, and leave the sacred soil to the four hundred and two thousand blacks, who nearly have possession of it now. The Ebony State!—A very good idea, is it not?

BLOODY FRACAS IN BEAUREGARD'S ARMY ABOUT A PINT OF WHISKY.—A fight occurred in Beauregard's army, between the Border Guards and the Wise Artillery, when a number were wounded, including Captain John Q. A. Nadenbush, of the Berkley Guards, and Captain E. G. Albertis, of the Wise Artillery. The fracas arose in consequence of a woman, named Bella Boyd, refusing to sell a bottle of whisky to a soldier. She demanded two dollars for a pint bottle; soldier offered one; Mrs. Boyd refused to sell, soldier seized the bottle; woman drew a knife; soldier did the same; Wise's Artillery interfered in behalf of woman, and Border Guard's Artillery for soldier. It was a fierce conflict, and was only ended by the interference of general officers. Twenty or thirty were badly wounded.

A FRIGHTENED BAKER.—A baker residing in Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, was greatly surprised a few days since in discovering a bomb shell in the centre of a barrel of flour which he had just received and was preparing to convert into bread. The bomb on examination, was found to be loaded. The load was carefully withdrawn, it was placed in the show window as a curiosity. The motive for placing so dangerous an article in a barrel of flour cannot be imagined by the purchaser.

A TALE.

Sarah Goodwin and Her Boys.

A TRUE STORY.

Sarah Goodwin was the name of a poor seamstress, residing in the city of New York. She was not wholly friendless; but those whom she knew, and who would have aided her in her struggles, were very poor, and could not. So she, a widow, and four boys, from the ages of four and nine years, struggled through the winter's cold, and summer's heat providing her little family with bread, and that was all. Her boys were good children, always in their home after nightfall, and giving their mother every cent of their little earnings as often as they found work to do. At last the mother fell sick, and through a weary illness she had no other attendance save the occasional help of a neighbor and the constant aid of her poor little boys. It was touching to behold their kind ways and hear their gentle words. Everybody said that they would be blessed in coming years for their thoughtful love towards their mother.

The widow recovered; but it was now the middle of winter, and their little stock of fuel was most gone. As soon as her strength permitted she walked through the cold of a cheerless day, to the shop of her employer, and told him her pitiful story. But he said it was hard times; her illness had made room for others as destitute as herself, and they had not one stitch of work to give her. With a sinking heart, but praying to keep her courage up, the poor woman toiled on from shop to shop, until it became late; and, what with tears and darkness, she could hardly see her way home.

"If Mr. Hart had himself been there," she said to herself, bending to the strong wind, and drawing her scanty shawl closer about her form, "I know he would have given me work."

As she whispered thus through her chattering teeth, a tall gentleman passed by her; and as he did so, something fell to the side-walk, and lay upon the crusted snow. Sarah paused. She had heard the noise made by the little packet, and a strange impression led her to search for it. Oh! joy! it was a purse, heavy and filled to the brim; yellow and shining lay the gold within, as she carried it toward a lighted window.

"My poor boys, they shall want food no more," she cried; "this is gold! I think that God must have put it in my way, for he saw I was in despair."

Suddenly, like a flash of lightning, the thought occurred to Sarah, that not one cent of the treasure was honestly hers. But a moment she lingered, pressing the money with her numbed fingers, the sorrowful tears chasing down her thin cheeks; then, starting forward to find the owner of the purse, she walked hurriedly up the street, fearful that the temptation, should she arrive at her poor room, and see her famishing children, might prove too strong for her honesty.

Opposite the great hotel, as she stood thinking which way to take, she saw the stranger enter. She knew him by the long hair which curled to his shoulders, and, timidly crossing the street, she made her way into the hall, and there, bewildered by the light, knew not what to say, till twice asked by a servant what she wanted. Of course, she could do no more than describe the stranger by his tall stature and flowing hair. But he had already gone out again; she must call on the morrow, they said, and ask for Mr. Ashcraft.

The next morning, having eaten nothing (for she could not touch a farthing of the gold,) she was admitted into the room where sat the stranger. He arose, as she entered, and gazed with a curious air till she presented the purse. Then he started with pleased surprise, laid down his paper, took the gold and carefully counted it over.

"It is all safe," he said; "you have not taken——"

"Not one piece, sir," she cried eagerly, trembling as she spoke.

"You seem poor," said the stranger.

"I am poor," she replied.

"Got a family, I suppose?"

"Four little boys, sir; I am a widow."

"Humph! so I suppose; that is the old story."

"Ask Mr. Hart, the tailor," cried the widow, stepping forward a little; "he knows me well, he knows that though I am poor, I am honest."

A bright red spot burned on her cheeks as she spoke, and she forced back the tears.

"Now, confess," said the stranger, rising and walking to and fro before the fire; "tell me did you not expect a very large reward for this?"

"I did think perhaps——" and she turned with quivering lips to the door.

"Stop, stop!" cried the stranger; you know you would never have returned the purse, had you not expected to be well paid for it."

"Sir!" said the widow, her voice rising beyond its usual tone, and her thin form erect.

The stranger paused, holding the purse in his hand; then drawing forth a small coin, offered it to her.

For a moment she drew back; then remembering that the poor boys were hungry at home, and in bed because there was no fire, she burst into tears as she took it, saying, "This will buy bread for my poor children." And hurrying away, she buried the bitterness of that morning in her own heart.

It was four o'clock on the same day. Sarah Goodwin sat beside a scanty fire, busy in sewing patches on the very poor clothes of her four boys.

"Run to the door, Jimmy," said she to the eldest, as a loud knock was heard.

"Oh! Mother," the boy cried, returning; "a big bundle for us! What is it? What can it be?"

"Work for me, perhaps," said the widow, untying the large package, when suddenly there came to light four suits of grey clothes, with four neat black shining caps, exactly fitting to the heads of her boys. Almost overcome with wonder, tho widow fell on her knees, her eyes fixed on the words, "A present for the fatherless;" while her boys, having hold of their suits of clothes, danced about the floor, shouting with glee.

"What's in the pocket here? what's in the pocket?" cried Jemmy, thrusting his hand into that place, when, lo! out came the very purse of gold the widow had returned that morning.

A scene of joyous confusion followed, and the voice of prayer ascended from Sarah Goodwin's full heart. Again and again she counted the glittering treasure, fifty dollars. It seemed an almost endless fortune. How her heart ran over with gratitude to God and the stranger!

She could not rest, till, throwing on her bonnet, with cheeks glowing now with hope and happiness, she ran back to the hotel to pour forth her thanks.

A carriage stood at the door laden with trunks behind. The driver mounted the seat as she had reached the steps, and, turning her head, there within sat the stranger. She had not time to speak; but he nodded his head, as he saw her with her clasped hands standing there, and a prayer on her lips. Sarah never saw the stranger again. She took a little shop, and stocked it well, and put her boys to school. To-day she is the owner of a respectable shop. Of her four boys, two are ministers, one is a doctor, and the other a thriving mechanic.

Nobody knows where the man with the flowing hair has gone; but, if he is living, and should ever hear of the widow Goodwin, he will have the consolation of knowing the noble result of his generous deed toward the worthy woman and her four boys.

Brigadier-Gen. L. H. Rosseau.

If you want to frighten a Secessionist in the Green River or Bowling Green country, say "Rosseau" to him. They never talk of Sherman or McCook, or any of the rest—everything is done by that Abolition ogre, Rosseau. Rosseau had the audacity to command Kentucky soldiers for the Union at camp Joe Holt; Rosseau scared Buckner back by taking Muldrow's Hill, and it is Rosseau's army that Buckner and his men benevolently propose to cut to pieces—when they get a good chance. This terror of the Secessionists is a Louisville lawyer, whose military knowledge was fairly stated by himself, the other day, in a remark to his brother Generals, that illustrated at once his good sense and frankness, "I shall follow your example, gentlemen," said he, "very slavishly indeed. I know as little of military matters as you do of law; and as I should expect you to be guided by my judgment in purely technical matters in a law case, so I shall conform to yours here."

Gen. Rosseau is a splendid specimen of the Kentuckian—tall, portly and finely formed. Arrayed in a sort of hunting shirt blouse, which sets off his fine proportions to the best advantage, you could pick no better man for a leader, if they were chosen, as of old, for looks. His hair and mostache are still coal black and he can hardly be over forty years of age—a limit, by the way, which easily includes all the other Generals here. Gen. Rosseau has been foremost in every movement of his column, and he still occupies the advance of the army.

☞ Coal is selling in Washington at $12,00 per ton, and wood $10,00 per cord. This is caused by the speculators on the plea that the Potomac is blockaded, and the railroad facilities inadequate for the great transportation required.

Washington as a Hunter.

General Washington, with regard to fox-hunting, was a representative man in his day, and was probably one of the riders of his time—an accomplishment which gave him dignity and efficiency when he became the Commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary army. His favorite horse, after he took up his residence at Mount Vernon, was a splendid iron-grey, approaching to blue, rejoicing in the name of Blenheim. His house at the time referred to, was the central point, not only from the vicinity, but from Maryland, for gentlemen who were fond of the chase; these friendly visits frequently extended for weeks, and each day made memorable by unbounded hospitality.

Washington dressed for a fox-hunt must have been a most splendid specimen of a man, his fine person set off by the true sporting costume of blue coat, scarlet waistcoat, buckskin breeches, boots with yellow tops, silver spurs, velvet cap, and a showy whip handle supporting a long, tapering, but heavy lash. Thus adorned, and accompanied by Hill Lee, his huntsman, at the head of his friends and retainers, at early dawn he took the field, and in excitement of the chase none rode more gallantly, and no voice more cheerily made the woodlands ring than his. The foxes hunted at this time were the grey species; but there was an exception, a black fox, that Washington frequently hunted, but without success. This animal, the history of which would, no doubt, be curious, would bid defiance to all pursuers, running from ten to twenty miles, distancing both dogs and horses. It was a boast of Washington that his pack, numerous as it was, ran so close that they could be covered with a blanket—an expression that is as suggestive as a volume could be of the nice sense he had of the proprieties of the sport, and what a critical eye and judgement he brought to bear in its enjoyment. Washington's hunting establishment, though not entirely destroyed, was comparitively neglected while he was absent at the head of the army; but on his return, Lafayette, with a thoughtful appreciation of his old commander's fondness for field sports, sent him a pack of French hounds of unusual size and speed, which Washington received with the liveliest expressions of delight, and which he used in favorable weather as often as every other day in the week, generally starting before sunrise, and returning home to breakfast, made doubly appreciated by the exercise and excitemeut in the bracing morning air.

Occasionally the lady visitors of Mount Vernon, mounted on their palfreys, would go out as charming witnesses of the sport; and that they might gratify their wishes without endangering life or limbs, Washington caused roads to be cut through various places in the woods, so that by 'short cuts' the most eligible places to see the chase could be reached. On these occasions, Washington was especially conspicuous; taller and finer mounted than any of his companions, he neither spared himself nor his generous steed, maintaining what seemed to be his inherited place, the lead, and at the death yielding to no man the honor of the brush.—*T. B. Thrope, Harper's Monthly.*

WHAT COMPANY CAN BEAT THIS?—A few days since we noticed the fact that the members of Company C, of the 63d Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Alex. Hays, had sent home to their families and friends the aggregate of $1,400. This was doing very well; but a correspondent, residing at West Brownsville, Washington county, assured us that Company I, of the Second Virginia Regiment (the McKennan Infantry,) sent home by their Captain, L. E. Smith, the snug aggregate of $3,000! So that, while the men of the 63d have done well, those of the McKennan Infantry have done much better. What company can beat this?

☞ A meeting was held Sunday before last, by the American Tract Society in New York, in reference to supplying the Army and Navy with religious reading. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Adams, Hitchcock and others. From the report presented, it appears that 250,000 copies of the Citizen's Soldier had been distributed, and also 1,000 sets Soldiers Camp Library, (25 volumes each) 700 Soldier's Pocket Library, and 5,000,000 pages of tracts; etc. The whole at a cost of $9,000. Large editions of Cromwells Soldier's Pocket Bible, Confessions of a Gambler, Gambler's Ballance Sheet, and on the observance of the Sabbath and against profane swearing, have been issued.

☞ The Boston Tract Society, up to Oct. 1st, has distributed nearly 8,000,000 pages of tracts to the soldiers, and sold 3,000,000 for the same purpose.

☞ The first snow of this year fell at Toronto, Canada, last week.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

The Very Latest.

The news from the south is that the arrest of Mason and Slidell had caused great excitement among the rebels, who rejoiced in the prospect of retaliation by England.

Two regiments from Georgia and South Carolina had abandoned Roanoke Island, on the North Carolina coast, and blown up their battery and gone home.

The rebel Congress met at Richmond on the 18th but transacted no business, being without a quorum.

The rebels are strengthening their main battery at Sewell's Point anticipating an attack.

Blankets—Again.

The cold weather is coming upon our soldiers who must needs have some of the conveniences of life. Some people are under the impression that the warmth of enthusiasm is enough to heat up the body of the soldier, but enthusiasm without a blanket is like a hot stove in the open air. We fear the zeal of those remaining at home has somewhat abated. This ought not to be. Before, we called attention to the fact of the inability of the government to purchase a sufficient quantity of blankets, owing to the scarcity in market. We again urge upon the citizens of our county to make contributions of stockings and blankets. We learn from a list published in the Bellefonte *Democrat* that enough of stockings have been contributed by the ladies of that town to supply two companies in the field. Why can't the ladies here go together and do something in the same way? It may be they are working silently, according to the principle that works done in secret are rewarded openly. If they are, God speed them. For it matters not in what manner good is done, whether publicly or secretly, so that it is done.

Speaker of the House.

There are several names mentioned as candidates for Speaker of the next House of Representatives. Among them William Hopkins, Esq., of Washington county. Mr. Hopkins was Speaker in 1841, at the time of the passage of the law authorizing the famous Relief issue. He then and there took the floor and made a speech declaring that the necessities of the country required the passage of the bill and he would vote for it, if he possessed nerve enough to vote independent of "his party." Not having the necessary nerve, however, he voted against it.

If, during the last twenty years, his nerves have grown stronger rather than weaker by age, he might do for speaker yet. But we greatly fear that his nerves may be strong, if strong at all, the wrong way for the cause of our country.

Slidell and Mason.

When the archtraitors SLIDELL and MASON were arrested in company with their families, Capt. *Wilkes* offered the best quarters on his vessel to convey them and their families back to the U. States, but they declined it, and sent their families on their way to Europe. These facts lead us to the opinion that the Traitors were politely running off from Jeff Davis—that they had no intention whatever of ever returning to this country. If so, it was a good plan to save their bacon.

The Review on Munson's Hill.

The great review on the Potomac came off on Wednesday last. The President, Heads of Departments, the General-in-Chief, and thousands of others were present on Munson's Hill. It is supposed to be preparatory to a grand move on the Rebels.

A LONG LEASE.—The Pennsylvania rail road company have *leased* the Philadelphia and Erie railroad for *ninety-nine years!* Oh! Crackey! Where will we all be at the end thereof?

Whip England.

What should be done with England for suffering the British mail steamer BRENT, to take on board, and on notice refuse to give up, the rebels Slidell and Mason.—Surely there is not much *neutrality* in thus interfering to assist the enemies of our country in its overthrown.

Women Wanted.

The Governor of Nevada territory has issued his proclamation in which he suggests the want of females in that country. He advises encouragement to be given to female emigration. Young healthy females of the city, town and country who desire to obtain good honest husbands and comfortable homes will do well by going to that territory.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE FLEET, &C.

We have obtained permission to publish the following extracts from a private letter received by our friend Jacob Snyder, Esq., of this place.

Full view of Charleston—Forts Moultrie and Sumpter—The Boat Pacific manned by Slaves--A Fishing Crew—A Scine over 600 feet long--A new Account of the Killed at Fort Sumpter—The Floating Battery received 34 Shell—10 exploded—Sunk—75 or 80 Killed and 100 Wounded—Morris Island—300 Men bit the Dust—Rebel Flag of Truce raised before Fort Sumpter was Surrendered—The Great Fleet—It comprises 45 Ships—The Great Republic—The Fortifications taken—The Rebels retreating, &c., &c.

U. S. SHIP SUSQUEHANNA, }
Off Charleston, Nov. 3, 1861. }

My Dear Uncle:

We arrived off this harbor on the 21st of last month and let go our anchor five miles from and in full view of Charleston and Forts Moultrie and Sumpter. The steam-frigate Roanoke and the gun-boat Monticello were moored a short distance apart and we took our position between them. In coming to anchor we suffered some damage in our engines, but our engineers have succeeded in repairing it. Nothing of any importance has turned up since our arrival. Occasionally a salute is fired from Fort Sumpter or a bon-fire is made in Charleston, all of which demonstrations are intended to leave us under the impression that they have news of a late victory in their favor.

On the 25th of last month a boat was seen off the mouth of the harbor which was evidently bound for our ship. She was soon alongside and proved to be the Pacific, of seven tons burthen, belonging to parties not present, and manned by six robust looking negroes, who, as soon as they were alongside, called out lustily for permission to come on board. Capt. Lardner appeared at first to hesitate, but when he found that they were slaves and that their masters had kept them in the employment of the Confederate army, he told them to come on board, remarking at the same time that they were free men as soon as they touched the ship's deck. She was a fishing craft and had a seine a board over six hundred feet long by thirteen deep. As it was a new one Capt. Lardner got the purser to buy it from them, and in exchange, therefore, he issued each one a full suit of man-of-war clothes, that being a very fair price. The seine will come very good if we should touch any fishing grounds.

From these fugitives we have a full account of the storming and capture of Fort Sumpter, which differs widely from all accounts given of it by either Northern or Southern newspapers. From the journals of both North and South one would be led to suppose that the loss on either side amounted to mere nothing. But from the account of these men we find that the Confederate loss footed up a very handsome bill of killed and wounded.

I was talking to one of these contraband articles this morning, whose name is Davis, a very intelligent old negro, and who has been a Charleston harbor Pilot for the last fifteen years. He tells me that every shot Major Anderson fired took effect. When speaking of the floating battery he said it was pierced by thirty-four shell, ten of which exploded inside of it, creating the greatest havoc. The remainder went clear through, causing it to go down in an hour and a quarter after the battle, killing seventy-five or eighty and wounding over one hundred men. All of the killed and a greater part of the wounded went down in her. When Major Anderson surrendered, the excitement was so great that the dead and disabled soldiers were left to take care of themselves for the time being, and the battery went down in the meantime, and was not raised again until fifteen days afterwards. Moses Pickney, who was employed on the premises, describes the sight as being a horrible one, and says further that, although he did not count them, he knows there was not less than one hundred and ten to fifteen men taken out dead. But the greatest loss sustained by the Confederates in that fight was on Morris Island, on which small piece of land (according to the story of the fugitives,) not less than three hundred men bit the dust. One of the companies stationed on that island belonged to Savannah, and out of one hundred and seven men of the rank and file, only fifteen returned to their homes. All the rest were either killed or wounded.

The rebels suffered severely in Fort Moultrie, the flag of truce was hoisted on it full ten minutes before Fort Sumpter was surrendered, but when they saw that the fort was on fire they re-opened their batteries.

Nov. 4.—Since the above was written we have joined the great naval expedition, and sailed from Charleston harbor at ten o'clock last night. The Fleet comprises forty-five ships of all classes, about thirty-five of which have arrived. The Great Republic with four thousand troops and all their munitions of war, has just hove in view.

Nov. 8.—We have taken the fortifications by storm. The fight commenced yesterday at eight o'clock and lasted until three in the afternoon, about which time the rebels retreated in the greatest disorder, leaving behind them their camp equipage and all their munitions of war, even the officers clothing and their provisions. Any quantity of fresh meat, chickens, turkeys, pigs, and some fine horses. Our boats crews came off laden with stores of all descriptions. In less than two hours ten thousand soldiers were landed from our steamers. The soldiers kept up a regular jubilee all night. This port is two miles wide and is defended on both sides. We silenced the battery on the left bank first. It is located on a high bank and mounts twenty-three eight inch Dahlgreen guns. As yet we have taken no prisoners. Our ship's crew escaped very well, only thirty-five shots taking effect on our ship and these doing but little injury.

Nov. 9.—Port Royal is fifty miles south of Charleston. The name of the Fort on Hilton's Head is Fort Walker, and that on the north side of the harbor is called Fort Beauregard, each of which have the Yankee flag flying at their flag-staffs. We have taken over sixty tons of powder and over forty-five rounds of shot. Fort Walker mounts 27 guns instead of 23, one of which is an eight inch rifled cannon mounted with a Telescope. The scouting parties from the fort are continually bringing in wounded rebels which they find in the woods. Our total loss is eleven killed and forty wounded in the whole fleet.

Our gun-boats have captured two Confederate war vessels, and Beaufort is evacuated. Beaufort is a small town twelve miles above here and it was powerfully fortified. We were to march against it in a day or two.

Yours Truly,
JOSEPH E. WILSON.

☞ May we not look for a speedy termination of the war? Events are accumulating with wonderful rapidity, and history is burdened with great deeds. We shout over every single success; but it is only when we look at the whole field that we see the progress we have made, and the advantage of our position. In Eastern Virginia, we have seen the great army of the traitors collected and concentrated, draining the resources of the entire Confederacy by the magnitude of its forces and the necessities of the camp and field. Now it is rapidly crumbling away, regiment after regiment laying down their arms, or returning home in response to more urgent and incessant demands from the menaced Cotton States. New Orleans is on drill; Savannah citizens are flying in terror; Charleston blusters, swears, and talks fustian; and in Eastern Tennessee the heart of the loyal men is throbbing bravely for the Union. Yancey despairs, and writes gloomy letters from Paris; and throughout the South there is one continual wail of misery and despair. Commerce has perished; industry is paralyzed; for the crop there is no market; for enterprise and ability no inducement and no reward. What a terrible future awaits them! a future which success can only make more fearful. In the North, all is confidence and prosperity, and victory comes surely and swiftly.—*Press.*

Who are the Traitors?

A telegram found by our officers at one of the forts captured at Port Royal clearly confirms the report that our secrets are known to the rebels. Jeff. Davis telegraphed that the fleet had sailed, and that the destination was Port Royal. That our Departments are infested with spies, has now become a palpable fact, and the interests of the cause demand a most searching investigation, to be followed up until the parties are discovered and hung. Who are the traitors?

THE CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The Scene on Board the British Vessel. How The News was Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

The Navy Department prefers not to publish, at present, the official reports made by the officers of the war steamer San Jacinto, in reference to the capture of Mason and Slidell. The general facts are these:—Commander Wilkes, evidently a man of "grit," was sent out to bring home the San Jacinto from the coast of Africa; on his return he touched at Cienfuegos, where he ascertained that Mason and Slidell had run the blockade, and were en route to Europe, probably by the way of Cuba.—He sailed up and went into port at Havanna. There he ascertained that the Confederate commissioners had been gone but a few hours, having sailed in the British mail steamship Trent, the evening before, (7th November.) He immediately put to sea, directing his course so as to intercept the vessel. When about forty miles off Matanzas, in the old Bahama Channel, the *Trent* hove in sight, and the two vessels were soon within hailing distance. Commodore Wilkes sent a shot across the bows of the *Trent*. To this no attention was paid, when another was directed near the bow. This brought the steamer to. Lieutenant Fairfax, to whom both of the Confederate passengers were personally known, was sent on board in a boat, supported with two more boats, filled with marines. Lieutenant Fairfax went on deck and called for Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who soon appeared. Lieutenant Fairfax politely informed them of the object of his mission, and asked them to go on board his boat. To this they objected, Mason remarking that they had paid their passage to Europe, to the British Consul at Havanna, (who acts as agent for the mail steamship line,) and he would not leave without force. Lieut. Fairfax, pointing to his marines drawn up on the decks of the British steamer, said, "You see, sir, I have the force, if that is what you require!" "Then you must use it," replied Mason. With this Lieut. Fairfax placed his had upon the Senator's shoulder and pressed him to the gangway. At this juncture the passengers rushed forward, somewhat excited, and attempted to interfere. The marines immediately showed their bayonets, and Mason consented to the decision of Lieut. Fairfax, asking that he might be permitted to make his protest in writing. Just then a fine specimen of an Englishman rushed on deck in military or naval uniform (the officer in command of the mails, probably,) and demanded why passengers on board that ship were molested. Lieut. Fairfax informed him that he had stated to Capt. Moir, of the packet, why he arrested two of his passengers, and further than that he had no explanations to make. Protests were then drawn up, and Mason and Slidell, with their secretaries Eustis and McFarland; went into the boats of the San Jacinto.—Com. Wilkes sent a message to the ladies that his best cabin was at their service if they desired to accompany the prisoners back to the United States. They, however, declined, and proceeded on the voyage.—The arrest was made on the 8th, and the San Jacinto arrived with the prisoners at Fortress Monroe on Friday. Lieut. Taylor was dispatched to Washington with the official papers, and the San Jacinto was ordered to New York, whence the prisoners will be forwarded to Fort Warren in Boston harbor.

The *Trent* is not, as had been supposed, an intercolonial steamer, plying between the west India Islands. She is a British international packet, carrying the British mails, and plying between Southampton, England, Vera Cruz, Havanna, St. Thomas, and thence back to Southampton.

Lieutenant Taylor arrived here at noon, yesterday, and the news of the arrest created a profound sensation, and general and almost unbounded rejoicing. The act is, outside of the departments, very generally approved, though there are various opinions expressed in the speculations as to the light in which England will view the transaction. One thing is evident, England has always favored the right of search; and it is a bad law, or rule, that will not work equally well both ways. Captain Wilkes was disposed to seize the packet, under the charge of favoring the enemies of our country, and bring her to Key West; but, finding that it would seriously disappoint a large number of passengers, he abandoned his purpose.

An Important Order.

We see that President Lincoln has issued an order directing the military authorities in Virginia to suspend the cival authorities whenever they claim to hold authority from Governor Letcher, and to place all the State officers under arrest who attempt to interfere with their functions. We are glad that the President has taken this step. The existence of the Richmond authorities, and the exercise of their power, have caused a great degree of embarrassment to the army in occupation of the Virginia shores. It will not do for us to trifle with these people. If we mean to crush treason in Virginia we must go about the work in earnest. Our Administration has recognized the Wheeling Government as the bona fide Government of Virginia, and it must secure the performance of their duties without the interference of the rebel agents. This course will be the course of the army in its progress through the Cotton States. It is just and proper, and rendered necessary by the present extraordinary and remarkable condition of affairs.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the New Loan.

The new York *World*, referring to the meeting of the associated bank managers, in that city on Saturday last, by which they agreed to take at once $50,000,000 of the United States twenty years six per cent. bonds, to bear interest from to-day, at a price which shall net them seven per cent. per annum interest, or about 90½ for the six per cent. bonds says:

The banks also have the option or refusal of the remaining $50,000,000 of 7 3-10 Treasury notes extended from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1. Great unanimity of purpose pervaded at the meeting, and the chief difference in opinion respecting the twenty years' bonds was as regards the expediency of issuing them in sterling, or interest payable in London. But this suggestion was finally withdrawn by those who propose it, and it was agreed, without a dissenting opinion, that the true interests of the United States imperatively demanded that we should raise all the money required for the government without recourse to foreign capitalists.

During a part of the time of meeting Mr. Chase was present, and in a speech of some length, gave very strong and pointed assurances that the government now saw their way clearly to quell the rebellion; that they had information which warranted him in saying that the public would soon hear glad tidings of success, more thrilling and more effective in their results than those from Port Royal and the west; that neither the Government nor Gen. CeClellan ever had the least idea of placing the army in winter quarters, but, on the contrary, the military plans all contemplated regular, systematic and energetic activity in pushing forward upon the rebels as prudence and judgment dictated; that government had ample funds to supply every liability until February 1, and that all the machinery of the departments was gradually working into a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

The impression made upon the assembled bank managers was increased confidence in the Government, and a feeling that progress was being made to suppress the rebellion. It is understood that Mr. Chase, is convinced of the wisdom of adhering to a specie standard for bank currency, and of the prudence of using sparingly the Treasury demand notes. The prompt and liberal spirit in which the associate banks have advanced the immense sums required by Government, and the cheap terms upon which they do so, form a striking contrast to the rapacity of politicians and contractors. To the New York bank managers we are indebted for the existence of our Government at the present time; and not the least of Mr. Chase's merits is the fact that he has framed his plans of finance in accordance with the practical advice of those who hold in their hands the sinews of war, and also possess the wisdom and patriotism to use them for the good of their country, and not for selfish aggrandizement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1861.

The Emancipation of the Slaves.

Col. Cochrane's Regiment received today its Winter clothing. The new and beautiful uniforms made a gala day in the camp. The regiment, after evening parade, was formed in a hollow square and addressed by its Colonel. The Secretary of War was present, having ridden out expressly for the purpose of seeing the Chasseurs in their new uniforms. Colonel Cochrane made a speech, in the highest degree eloquent and patriotic, in which he placed himself squarely upon the doctrine of "military necessity of the emancipation of the slaves." The regiment received every sentence of this vital part of his speech with enthusiastic clamor. Immediately after the speech of Col. Cochrane there was a tumultuous demand for the Secretary of War. Mr. Cameron came before the regiment and said:

SOLDIERS: It is too late for me to make you a speech to-night, but I will say that I heartily approve every sentiment uttered by your noble commander. The doctrines which he has laid down, I approve as if they were my own words. They are my sentiments—sentiments which will not only lead you to victory, but which will in the end reconstruct this our glorious Federal Constitution. It is idle to talk about treating with these Rebels upon their own terms. We must meet them as our enemies, treat them as enemies, and punish them as enemies, until they shall learn to behave themselves. *Every means which God has placed in our hands it is our duty to use for the purpose of protecting ourselves.* I am glad of the opportunity to say here, what I have already said elsewhere, in these few words, that *I approve the doctrines this evening enunciated by Col. Cochrane.* [Loud and prolonged cheering.

The personal affection and respect manifested to the Secretary of War by the officers of the Chasseurs as he stood in their midst, gray-haired and worn with the exhausting labors of his Department, was a sight that will not soon be forgotten by the hundreds of visitors who hastened to catch the key-note of the War.

THE CALIFORNIA TRAITORS COMMITTED.—The alleged secessionists from California, Messrs. Gwin, Benham and Brett, who arrived in New York on the steamer Champion, have been transferred from their hotel to Fort Lafayette as prisoners. The Superintendent received the order yesterday, and sent the men down to the fort this morning. Their baggage has been sent to the police head-quarters in Broome street, where the trunks will be examined.

STAMPEDE FROM REBELLION.—Captain Bennett, with a party of fifty of the Lincoln cavalry, ventured some four miles within the enemy's pickets a few days ago. He reports that many of the dwellings, built in fine taste and surrounded by beautiful gardens and shrubbery, have been deserted by their owners, who have not even taken care of their contents. He saw silver ware and other valuables lying on the tables and in the closets, the buildings in all their appointments bearing evidence of having been abandoned in great haste.—Many of the negroes that he met begged most piteously of him to take them in safety to his camp. There was a general desire expressed by them to come to the North.

☞ CHARLES ANDERSON, brother of General Robert Anderson, lately concluded to remove from Texas to Kentucky. He started from San Antonio, and proceeded toward Mexico. When twenty seven miles out on his journey, he was overtaken by a detachment of rebel cavalry, sent for the purpose by Col. H. E. Mc Culloch. Mr. Anderson is now a prisoner, but his family proceeded to Ohio.

The Leesburg Battle.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29.]

Col. Featherstone, who commanded one of the Mississippi regiments in the late battle at Leesburg, has made a statement, giving the result of the action and some additional circumstances adding to the lustre of our victory. He states that we took 726 prisoners, 4 pieces of artillery, 1,600 muskets and a quantity of clothing. Our forces engaged in the action did not exceed 1,500 men. The enemy had from seven to twelve regiments. Our loss was not more than 150 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, drowned, and prisoners, is stated to have been not less than 1,900 men.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29,]

By this time our able representatives abroad, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, are pretty well over the briny deep towards the shores of Europe. We commit no indiscretion in stating that they have embarked upon a vessel which will be abundantly able to protect them against most of the Yankee cruisers they may happen to meet, and the chances are consequently a hundred to one that they will reach their destination with safety. The malice of our Yankee enemies will thus be foiled, and the attempt to capture them fail of success. Great will be the mortification of the Yankees when they shall have learned this result. Our ministers did not choose to leave at any other port than one of our own, or under any but the Confederate flag.

We believe that, at no distant day, Mr. Mason will have the pleasure of signing a treaty of amity on behalf of the Confederate States with one of the oldest and greatest dynasties of Europe, and thus cement those relations of commerce upon which our future so largely depends.

The Great Naval Expedition.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct 29,]

The object of the naval expedition just fitted out by the Yankee Government is of course a matter of conjecture at present. If the object be to secure a supply of cotton, it is pretty certain to fail. If to effect a conquest of any considerable portion of country, it will certainly fail. The force is not large enough to enable the Yankee Government to hope for any great results. We believe at all the principal points of the South our people are tolerably well prepared and sufficiently on the alert. In the absence of definite information, we cannot help thinking that the expedition is destined to some point on the coast of South Carolina. There is no state to which the Yankees bear so much malignity as this, and none where a temporary triumph would afford them greater gratification. If, however, a point on the Gulf be the object, we think it more likely the essay will be upon Mobile or the coast of Florida, in preference to an encounter with the thorough defences of New Orleans. Simultaneous with the landing of this expedition, an advance by McClellan is a sufficiently probable event. We are assured that it is the expectation of our generals at Manassas that this may be looked for at any time in the next ten days.

Traitor Excuses for Defeat.

The fertile ingenuity in falsehood which the rebels have displayed from the outset of the present struggle, receives a fresh illustration in their variegated excuses for their Port Royal discomfiture. Their pretenses that they inflicted serious damage on our fleet—that their guns were dismounted by their own recoil—that they beat off the Union fleet on the occasion of its first attacks, &c., &c.—are utterly disproved by the facts. They had been for months preparing for this encounter, and had erected and finished two first-rate forts, which they had mounted with new, heavy, and excellent guns. They had ample and official notice of the coming of the Expedition, and had all South Carolina [illegible] Georgia to draw upon for troops [illegible] and Savannah being [illegible] five hours' steam, [illegible] gable inlets behi[illegible] road a few mile[illegible] no disaster; [illegible] magazine, h[illegible] shelled out [illegible] of reach, [illegible] their clo[illegible]

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the rampart's we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bomb's bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution,
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and wars desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then couquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Red, White, and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offer's homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue
Three cheers for, &c.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The different churches in Hollidaysburg have agreed to observe Thursday next (Thanksgiving Day) by meeting together in the Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. DAVID H. BARRON.

FARM SOLD.—Joseph Smith, Esq., sold one of his farms, known as the Wertz farm, skirting our Borough, yesterday to Mr. GEORGE RHOADES, of Frankstown township, for eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. The whole farm contains 261 acres. Mr. Smith retained twenty acres.

POTATOES EXTRAORDINARY.—We were on last Friday evening shown a potatoe weighing three pounds. The article was grown by George Burbank near Duncans- ... on exhibition at the office of ... It consists of a main ... Is there any dan- ... nt of cotton, when ... of half grown ... Huntingdon is ... One regi- ... go ... mp

Thursday Next.

We hope our people will observe Thanksgiving Day with a becoming spirit and with a unanimity far beyond that on any similar occasion. It is a very critical and important moment just now to our heretofore great and powerful country. We stand on the pivot for good or for evil. Let all unite in imploring a Divine Blessing on our country.

No Repairs.

The late freshet destroyed the Dam at Franklin Forge and otherwise injured the Canal in this county. We understand that the owners have not as yet, notwithstanding the good weather, taken any steps toward repairing it. What does this mean? The people along the *late* canal are beginning to think there is something up.

Good Natured.

The best natured people in the world reside in Gaysport Borough. Year after year they suffer themselves to be inundated with water, by the deficiency in the Viaduct, and never utter a complaint, or ask to have the evil removed.

A New Sheriff.

SAMUEL MCCAMANT, Esq., the newly elected Sheriff of Blair county, took the oath of office yesterday. JOHN MARKS, Esq., is his Deputy and Jailor.

☞ The Rev. DAVID H. BARRON was formally installed as Pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Congregation of Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday the 12th inst.

☞ Woods' majority over Slenker for President Judge in the Judical District composed of Mifflin, Snyder, and Union counties, was 29.

AT LOGGERHEADS—The Register and Standard. Do stir up the times a little gentlemen.

☞ Heard from Washington—The Register.

The Brooklyn *Daily Times* is responsible for the following:

Wanted.

One hundred and seventy fine young men, of all shapes and sizes, from the tall, gracefull dandy, with hair enough on his upper works to stuff a barber's cushion, down to the little humpbacked, freckled face, bow legged, carrot headed upstart.

The object is to form a gaping corps, to be in attendance at the various church doors on each Sabbath before the commencement of divine service, to stare at females as they enter, and make delicate and gentlemanly remarks about their person and dress.

All who wish to enlist in the above corps, will appear at the various church doors, next Sabbath morning, where they will be duly inspected and their personal appearance, and quantity of brains registered in a book kept for that purpose and published in the newspapers. To prevent a general rush, it will be well to state, that none will be enlisted who possess intellectual capacities above that of a well-bred pig.

☞ The Governors of nineteen States have designated the same day for the celebration of the annual Thanksgiving. In Maine and Massachusetts it will be observed on the 21st inst., and in the following named States, Thursday, the 28th inst., has been named as the day;

New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, Kansas, Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware.

☞ While our troops are enduring the inclemency of the weather in the Northern States, those who have gone to South Carolina will have especial advantages.—The country is rich, fertile, and abounding in all the necessaries of life. The climate is genial and temperate, and the fresh breezes of the sea will bring health and invigoration. In occupying South Carolina, the forces under General SHERMAN will have signal and extraordinary advantages in the way of camp life and personal conveniences. What tempting attractions to the brave men anxious to enlist under the flag are presented in the soft breezes, lovely foliage, and fruitful soil of South Carolina!

☞ It will be impossible to estimate the effect of the Beaufort victory in business circles. It presents to the factor and exporter the first practical solution of the cotton difficulty; and will remove much of the misery which seemed to be hanging over the working people of Lancashire.—The faith in our loan will be strengthened, and capital will have renewed assurance of the stability of our Government. Stocks have risen, trade flows repidly in natural and healthy channels, and the commercial prostration incident to national anxiety and gloom will yield to mercantile enterprise and energy.

☞ Why should not the slaves of South Carolina secede from masters who were so ready to secede from the Government? The poor negroes flee from the lash and the overseer; the rich planters deserted a Government which had protected and cherished them.

☞ We want a Sunday School scholar in town, as an APPRENTICE.

Sabbath School Convention.

The Sabbath School Convention for Juniata District, assembled in the M. E. Church, in Tyrone, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 5th, 1861. Owing to the recent flood and inclement weather, the Convention was not large, but its proceedings were spirited and interesting, and could not fail to leave a good impression upon all present.

Rev. E. W. Kirby was chosen President *pro tem.*, and E. B. Snyder Secretary. After appropriate religious exercises, which were conducted by the President, Rev. W. L. Spotswood delivered a most pointed and interesting sermon upon the importance of Sabbath School institutions, which was well received by the Convention.

On Wednesday morning Rev. G. D. Chenowith, P. E. of the District, arrived and on the motion of Rev. E. W. Kirby, was unanimously elected permanent President.

An important feature of the Convention was the children's meeting, which commenced at 10½ o'clock A. M. on Wednesday. The singing, by the children, of appropriate hymns was done with *a will*, and reflect great credit upon the school. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Revs. G. D. Chenowith, E. W. Kirby and the Secretary.

The time of the Convention was occupied mainly in discussing and passing the following resolutions, which we commend to all who feel any interest in the moral well being of the young:—

1. That we will, as ministers and members of the church, encourage the establishment of Sabbath Schools in all our congregations.

2. That it is the duty of the members of the church and parents to attend the Sabbath School with their children.

3. That it is important that our Sabbath Schools be continued during the winter season, and as ministers and members it is our duty to assist in their continuance and to urge the same.

4. That we recommend that the officers and teachers of the Sabbath School be persons of piety.

5. That it is the duty of our preachers to attend, when practicable, the Sabbath Schools in their charges, and impart such instructions as may tend to promote the moral well being of the children.

6. That we recommend our Sabbath Schools to use such books as are published at our Book Concerns.

7. That we recommend the organizations of Bible Classes for the youths and adults of our Sabbath Schools and congregations.

8. That we recommend to all our Sabbath Schools the "Sunday School Advocate" and "Teachers' Journal."

9. That we recommend to all our Sabbath Schools increased attention to our Catechism.

10. That we recommend the formation of our Sabbath Schools into Missionary Societies.

11. That we recommend to our Sabbath Schools increased attention to the subject of temperance, and that we will discourage the use of tobacco.

12. That it is the judgement of this Convention that one Sabbath in the quarter should be set apart in all our Sabbath Schools for the purpose of holding temperance meetings.

The following is the report of the committee on the state of the country which was unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, Our once quiet and happy country is now in a state of disquietude and civil war, brought on by the rising of Southern men in rebellion against it; *and whereas*, It becomes all good and loyal citizens to exhibit their devotion to their country by giving expression to their sympathy with it, therefore resolved—

1. That we pledge ourselves to stand by the Government in the present crisis, and will, to the best of our ability, sustain those in authority over us.

2. That, as ministers and laymen, in order to prevent in the future history of our country another rebellion like the present, we will teach the children under our care that patriotism and devotion to our country is a duty enjoined by expediency and Christianity.

3. That inasmuch as it is "Righteousness that exalteth a nation," whilst "sin is a reproach to any people," therefore the Sabbath School is a place where the character of the true patriot may be founded, and a foundation laid upon which a nation may build solid hopes for future prosperity.

4. That we will always remember our beloved country at a Throne of Grace, praying that God may give success to our army and bring us out of this war washed from every national crime, and pure as a nation shall be pure.

Signed, J. A. Coleman, Jas. C. Clark, E. B. Snyder } Com.

We also submit the report of the Committee on Sabbath School Conventions, which was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The Sabbath School cause needs the united and associated efforts of all its advocates to make it successful in the consummation of all that it designs to accomplish: Therefore, resolved—

1. That an annual convention of the preachers and laymen of the Juniata district is essential.

2. That we will do all we can in convention assembled to promote the Sabbath School cause.

3. That the Convention meet next year on the second Tuesday in June.

4. That we will use our utmost endeavors to secure a full attendance of the preachers and laymen of the Juniata district

Signed, E. W. Kirby, W. A. Huck, J. D. Stewart,

The Convention resolved to hold its next session in Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

E. B. Snyder, *Sec'y.*

The News From East Tennessee.

The most important and thrilling intelligence which we have to lay before our readers, is that of the rising of the Union men of East Tennessee. They find the secession tyranny unendurable, and their patience in waiting for Northern troops has been exhausted. They are in open revolt in some counties, and have established two camps in the mountains. Knoxville, which is in the heart of the disaffected district, is declared under martial law. The Gov. of Tennessee has sounded the alarm by a pathetic appeal for more double barreled shot guns. A sharp skirmish has already taken place between a company of Union men and one of Secessionists. It cannot be possible that there will be one hour's further delay in marching our forces to the rescue of the glorious loyal Tennesseans. Military policy and humanity demand that our columns advance at once. Any further delay would be disgraceful beyond all example. We cannot, must not, dare not, "wait for transportation," while the East Tennesseeans are being massacred. We are bound in honor, and urged by every manly impulse, to go forward at once. The news will make the blood tingle in the veins of every loyal citizen, and the impatience of the Tennessee Union regiments in Kentucky, already tried, will be uncontrolable. They will cross the mountains to defend their homes, with or without orders, and eternal infamy will blacken the Government and its Generals, if the utmost efforts are not made to sustain them to the end. Forward to East Tennessee!—*Cin. Commercial.*

REBEL INCENDIARIES AMONGST US.—Already seventeen woolen factories, engaged in filling contracts with the Government, have been destroyed by fire. Thursday, an iron establishment at Germantown, Philadelphia, was burned, loss $10,000, and a harness factory at Concord, N. H., loss $60,000. It is time that these rascals were caught and severely punished, for there can be little doubt that all this is the work of rebel emissaries.

The Exportation of Saltpeter and Gunpowder Prevented.

BOSTON Nov. 15.—The collector at this port has received instructions from Washington to stop the exportation of saltpeter and gunpowder.

Important Discovery--The Lighting Apparatus Found

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A letter from Hilton Head of the 11th inst., states that the entire Fresnel Lighting apparatus, formerly used on the Hunting Island and Martin's Industry light-house, was discovered in excellent condition in the arsenal at Beaufort. They were taken aboard the *Wabash*, and will be placed in their old positions.

The U. S. Loan at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The amount of the United States loans taken by the citizens of Baltimore, thus far amount to $1,000,000.

"No More Slave Catching."

We sincerely trust the determination, said to have been arrived at by Secretary Cameron, that henceforth our soldiers will not be required to turn slave-catchers, will be rigidly adhered to. This degrading office has been already quite too long held by our army. It does not sound well, either at home or abroad, that the armed defenders of this free government—a government which the minions of slavery are attempting to destroy—are acting as special police for the protection of the "Peculiar institution." The eloquent denunciation of this most abject of "dirty work" by George Bancroft, and more recently by John Cochrane, will find hearty endorsements in every manly breast. The country is ashamed and mortified at the shabby business, and demands that it shall be stopped.

☞ Hinton Rowan Helper, Esq., author of the "impending crisis" has been appointed Consul at Buenos Ayres.

MARRIED.

At the Williamsburg M. E. Parsonage, Nov. 12th, by Rev. E. W. Kirby, Miss MOLLIE E. sister of the officiating clergyman to Dr. G. W. STEWART of New Washington.

At Ashland Furnace, Cambria county, by the Rev. John Moore, on the 19th inst., Mr. JAMES H. WILSON, of Frankstown, to Miss SARAH, daughter of John Krotzer, Esq.

DIED.

In Hollidaysburg on the 14th inst., MARY JANE, daughter of William C. and Anna M. Kean, aged near three years.

In this place on the 14th inst., THOMAS, son of Wm. L. and Elizabeth Garret, aged one year.

On Tuesday last in Birmingham, Huntingdon county, Mrs. CLARKE, consort of James Clarke Esq., aged 46 years.

On Sunday evening last in Charlottsville, Blair county, Mrs. CATHARINE VANSCOYOC, aged 32 years. She left a husband and four small children to mourn her loss.

Markets.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Nov. 21, 1861.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID BY OUR DEALERS.

Flour per bbl—Extra Family,	$5 25
" " Extra,	4 90
" " Superfine.	4 75
Wheat per bushel—White,	1 15
" " Red,	1 00
Rye " "	50
Corn " "	40
Oats " "	25
Barley " "	50
Corn Meal per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Potatoes per bushel,	31
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	10
Hay per ton,	8 00
Cloverseed per bushel,	4 00
Timothyseed do.,	1 25
Flaxseed do.,	1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1861.

Cloverseed, per 64 lbs.,	4.50@4.62½
Timothyseed "	1.25@2.00
Flour per bbl.—Superfine,	5.50@5.62½
Extra,	5.75@5.87½
Fancy brands,	6.50@7.50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1.25@1.35
Southern,	1.40@1.45
Ohio white and Kentucky,	1.25@1.35
Rye—Penn'a,	72@75
Corn—Old,	64
New,	50
Oats,	39@40

Pittsburg Markets.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861.

FLOUR—There is no new feature to notice in the Flour market. The demand is only moderate, while prices although steady, remain unchanged. Sale of 56 bbls Family at $5@5,25, 63 do do at $5@5,20, 75 do do at same figures: 60 do do at $4,-65 for Extra, and 5@5,25 for Family; 80 do at $4,75 for Extra, and $5,25 for Family.

GROCERIES—The Grocery market is inactive and dull, while prices remain unchanged. Sugar is firm at 9¾@10c; Molases, 48@50c, and Coffee, 16½a17c.

GREEN APPLES—continue in active request, while prices are firm and fully maintained; sale in lots of 100 bbls at $2,25, $2,50 and $3,00 bbl—mostly at $2,50.

H. FETTINGER'S
GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,
No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.
School Books, Blank Books, Stationary, Confectionaries, Cigars & Tobacco,
TOYS & NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Nov. 15, 1861.

The Blair County Whig,

will be published every Friday morning at the News Agency of H. Fettinger, in Altoona, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received. As the Whig is extensively circulated about Altoona it will be greatly to the advantage of the merchants, mechanics and others in or about the town to advertise in it. We will take any thing our customers may have for sale, as pay. Look to your own interests.

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.
Inquire at this office.

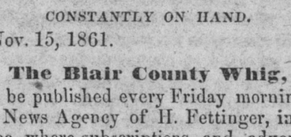
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL W. RHODES, DEC'D.

THE auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of John Lingafelt administrator of Samuel W. Rhodes, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday, the 12th of December, 1861, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend, otherwise they will be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
Nov. 22-3t.



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.
Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg. Nov. 15. 1861.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.
Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.
Office on Virginia street, in the room lately occupied by Maj. Leet.
October 18, '61-tf.

NEW GOODS!

HAVIN but recently returned from the East with a new stock of ready made CLOTHING &c., the subscriber offers to the public, of this vicinity, a rare chance for cheap and substantial wearing apparel, and respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.
LOUIS GOLDMAN
Oct. 18. '61-3m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

NEW STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cook. The *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.
The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner*, these are *the* Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Egg*, and every variety of Stoves.
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING
put up on short notice.
All kinds of job work promptly attended to.
Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.
STEPHEN WINTERS.
Altoona, Oct, 25, 1861.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.
Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions. Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.
Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.
CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
[November 1, 1861.]

Blooded Stock for Sale!!

THE subscriber, having more PURE BLOODED ALDERNEY and GRADE CATTLE on his farm than he desires, will sell some of them at fair prices.
Nov 8.-tf. THADDEUS BANKS.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN
BLAIR & DEAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.
Oct. 18, '61-6m

For Sewing Machines.
JONAS BROOK & BRO'S
PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON
200 & 500 yds. White, Black & Colored.
This thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is *very Strong, Smooth and Elastic.* Its strength is not impaired by washing, nor by friction of the needle. For machines, use Brooks' Patent Glace,
For upper thread,
and Brooks' Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket,
For under thread.
Sold by respectable dealers throughout the country. Also, in cases of 100 dozen each, assorted Nos., by
WM. HENRY SMITH, Sole Agent,
Nov. 8.-6 mos. 35 Veesey st., New York.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth that they set apart

THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman; and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: And for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, violent unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

(L. S.) GIVEN under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

BY THE GOVERNOR: ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Poetry.

[From the Hartford Courant.]

The Stocking.

By the fireside cosily seated,
With spectacles riding her nose,
The lively old lady is knitting
A wonderful pair of hose.
She pities the shivering soldier
Who is out in the pelting storm,
And busily plies her needles
To keep him hearty and warm.

Her eyes are reading the embers,
But her heart is off to the war,
For she knows what those brave fellows
Are gallantly fighting for.
Her fingers as well as her fancy
Are cheering them on their way,
Who, under the good old banner
Are saving their country to-day.

She ponders how in her childhood
Her grandmother used to tell,
The story of barefoot soldiers
Who fought so long and well:
And the men of the Revolution
Are nearer to her than us,
And that, perhaps is the reason
Why she is toiling thus.

She cannot shoulder a musket,
Nor ride with the cavalry crew,
But nevertheless she is ready
To work for the boys who do.
And yet in official dispatches
That come from the army or fleet,
Her feats may have never a notion
Though ever so mighty the feet!

November.

"I saw old Autumn in the misty morn
Stand shadowless like silence, listening
To silence, for no lonely bird would sing
Into his hollow ear from woods forlorn,
Nor lowly hedge nor solitary thorn;—
Shaking his languid locks all dewy bright
With tangled gossamer that fell by night,
Pearling his coronet of golden corn."

The Farmer.

Select Your Seed Corn Now.

We desire to whisper a word of counsel into the ears of our farmer friends. We do not because all, or nearly all of them do not fully understand the matter in advance, but because so few of them practice it.—Our word is, *Select your seed corn now.* Select the finest ears while you are gathering and husking. Lay them carefully aside in some place, where they will be free from the attacks of rats and mice, and yet where they will have the advantage of a free circulation of air. Very few farmers appreciate the advantage of this method. They not only secure the best ears, but they also provide against the possiblity of heating, which is very apt to take place with large ears in the crib, and which has a most damaging effect upon the germinating qualities of the seed. Farmers who buy their seed corn at stores, or from their neighbors' cribs, where, as is usually the case, no care has been taken in its selection or curing, need not be surprised to find that a large portion of their fields will need replenishing; and that very many of their plants, instead of being strong, vigorous, and healthy, are spindling and sickly.—Select your seed corn *now!*—*Farmer and Gardener.*

Monthly Management.

NOVEMBER.

The days are now rapidly becoming shorter, and the weather colder. The bees are seldom seen flying, except about noon, when the sun chances to shine bright and warm, but remain quiet in their hives, congregated in dense crowds between the combs—generally perfectly motionless, and not giving audible signs of life. Still, occasionally, fine days occur, which enable them to fly briskly and discharge their fœces. The later in the month they have an opportunity to do this, the better, and the more likely are they to endure, without inconvenience, the close confinement which awaits them during the winter. Should the bees of any colony in an apiary neglect to avail themselves of such an occasion, while others are eagerly embracing it, they should be roused by gently tapping on their hive or breathing into its entrance, particularly if they have not flown for a considerable time. Bees which have, during the latter part of the season; increased their stores much by collecting honey-dew, or which were fed liberally with diluted honey, will be greatly relieved and benefited by such late excursions.

If any stocks are insufficiently supplied with stores, it would be rather late now to offer them diluted honey; better give them honey in the comb, if to be had, and movable frames are used. In common hives, sticks of candy may be inserted between the combs; or, where it can be done through a hole in the top, a small coarse sac filled with a stiff paste, composed of a mixture of honey and sugar, may be placed in the combs, over the cluster—covering it properly to prevent the escape of heat. Supplies may thus be administered even in midwinter, if care is taken not to disturb and arouse the bees.

Those who are in the habit of wintering their stocks in dry cellars or vaults, should be in no haste to remove them thither, but afford the bees full opportunity to enjoy any fine weather which may occur late in the season. It will be early enough to transfer them to their destined quarters, at the close of this month or the beginning of the next; for winter rarely sets in fully, before that time. The entrances of hives so placed, should not be closed. There will be no occasion for this, if the depository be cool and can be kept dark. A few sprigs or nails driven in the bottom board before the entrance, half an inch apart, will exclude mice, and still admit a sufficiency of air. Traps, properly baited, should be used to catch any rats or mice which may prove troublesome in the winter. Cats, if admitted, would be apt to disturb the bees, by running or leaping on the hives.

Bees, not removed from their summer stands, will rarely need any extra protection during the winter, if their hives are made of ordinarily suitable material, and they have a full supply of honey. Still, if the hives have a southern exposure, they should be shielded from the rays of the sun by erecting a temporary screen before them. The bees will then pass the winter in more uniform repose, and consume less honey. But, on mild days, when the bees can fly, the screen should be removed, to give them an opportunity to issue and discharge their fœces.

PENNSYLVANIA MOLASSES.—The Chester County *Phœnix* says that the Chinese Sugar Cane has been successfully cultivated this year by many farmers in the western part of Chester County. The crop is quite abundant and Mr. Cloud, near Cochranville, has a mill that is running day and night in the manufacture of molasses by steam power. The apprehension that sugar would be dear induced the farmers to go extensively into the cultivation of the Sorgum. The same paper is also informed in Upper Oxford township, Chester County a mill has been erected for the manufacture of Sorgum molasses, which is now grinding sufficient cane to make from seventy-five to one hundred gallons per day. The charges for grinding the cane and making molasses are, under fifty gallons, fifteen cents, per gallon; for fifty gallons or over, twelve and a half cents per gallon. Thus it appears that mollasses may in time become one of the staple products of the Keystone State.

Miscellaneous.

The Sabbath in War.

No official act of our national authorities, civil or military, since the commencement of the war, has met a more cordial welcome from the Christian community, than the following order respecting the observation of the Sabbath, issued by General McClellan, the youthful commander of our armies on the Potomac.

Headqarters Army of the Potomac,
Washington, Sept. 7, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 7.—The Major-General commanding desires and requests that in future there may be a more perfect respect for the Sabbath on the part of his command. We are fighting in a holy cause, and should endeaver to deserve the benign favor of the Creator. Unless in the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other extreme military necessity, it is recommended to commanding officers, that all work shall be suspended on the Sabbath; that no unnecessary movements shall be made on that day; that the men shall, so far as possible, be permited to rest from their labors; that they shall attend divine service after the customary Sunday morning inspection, and that officers and men shall alike use their influence to insure the utmost decorum and quiet on that day. The General Commanding regards this as no idle form; one day's rest in seven is necessary to men and animals; more than this, the observance of the holy day of the God of mercy and of battles is our sacred duty.

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.
Major-General Commanding.

S Williams, Adjutant-general.

Since the disaster of the battle of Bull Run, fought upon the Sabbath, the conviction has been deepening on the public mind that the Lord's day should be observed by the army as a day of rest and worship. It is stated as an historical fact, that in nearly all cases where an army has made an attack on the Sabbath, they have been successfull, confirming the declaration of God's word, "Them that honor me I will honor, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed." Gen. M'Clellan has thus by his order met the conscience and the judgment of the people and the army. By no act could he more have endeared himself to the troops, who cheered heartily when the order was read to them. Nothing will contribute more to the subordination and efficiency of the army than the reverent obedience of their officers to the commands of the King of kings and Lord of Lords.

Strength of a Kind Word.

Some people are very apt to use harsh, angry words, perhaps because they think they will be obeyed more promptly. They talk loud, swear and storm, though after all they are only laughed at; their orders are forgot, and their ill temper is remembered. How strong is a kind word! It will do what the harsh word or even blow cannot do; it will subdue the stubborn, will relax the frown, and work wonders. Even the dog, the cat, or the horse, though they do not know what you say, can tell when you speak a kind word to them. A man was one day driving a cart along the street. The horse was drawing a heavy load, and did not turn as the man wished him. The man was in ill temper, and beat the horse; the horse reared and plunged, but he either did not or would not go in the right way. Another man who was with the cart went up to the horse, and patted him on the neck, and called him kindly by his name. The horse turned his head and fixed his large eyes on the man as though he would say, "I will do anything for you because you are kind to me!" and bending his broad chest against the load, turned the cart down the narrow lane and trotted on briskly as though the load were a plaything. Oh, how strong is a kind word!

The Naval Expedition.

As most all the vessels of the great maritime expedition are steamers, which can put out to sea when a storm breaks out upon the coast, there is not the same danger from shipwreck to them as to the sailing vessels that aforetime constituted the Spanish Armada and other expeditions that have been destroyed by the force of winds and waves. And though the armament of vessels is more formidable than of old, so also are the means of resistance of forts and other land batteries likewise augmented.

Our coasts being fortified only here and there, while bays and inlets abound where troops may be landed out of the range of batteries, a maritime expedition may operate much more advantageously than in Europe, where cannon frown in every direction.

Lord Wellington once said in Parliament that ships, however well commanded or however gallant the seamen might be, were not capable of engaging successfully with stone walls. Our experience during the present war confirms the truth of that view. But sea and land expeditions are another thing, yet they have not been successful in Europe against fortified points. The success at Fort Hatteras was an extraordinary exploit and it remains to be seen whether that achievement can be successfully followed up.

Moral Dignity of Labor.

This moral dignity of labor is purely an American scheme and thought. It has marked our country's history, from the erliest periods of its colonial establishment; not more arising from the first struggling condition of its original settlers, than from the very principles with which they emigrated, and upon which they determined to erect the empire which they founded. It is undoubteely true that labor was at first the necessity of their being. Hands and arms that had never toiled before, were required to toil unceasingly upon the rugged shore which were selected as their future home. And, in this very fact, a dignity was given to human industry, which had never before been connected with it in modern times. The Winthrops, and Johnsons, and Edicotts of that day, would have dignified any station in life. And when they were seen, hewing out their future independence from the wilderness, and rearing their painful but honorable subsistence from a sterile and unwilling soil, never had the axe glittered with such light, nor the plough moved with such majesty before.—*Rev. S. G. Tyng.*

Major-General Hunter.

Major-General Hunter, the successor of General Fremont in the command of the Western Department, is a native of the District of Columbia, but was appointed to West Point from Illinois, in 1818. On graduating in 1822, he entered the army as first lieutenant June, 1828; was made captain First dragoons March, 1833; resigned July 4th, 1836. He again entered the army from Illinois in November, 1841, as temporary paymaster, he was appointed paymaster 14th March, 1842, and was connected with that department of the service up to the breaking out of the rebellion, when he was promoted to Brigadier General and placed in the field. He had been recommended by the Illinois delegation in Congress, for promotion as Major General. He was acting Major General in charge of the Third division of the United States forces at Bull Run.

Spunky Kentucky Girl.

Capt. Claypool, living about ten miles from Bowling Green, is commander of a company of Home Guards. He had the guns of his company at his house, but, on hearing of the arrival of Gen. Buckner at Bowling Green, he sent them to Col. Girder's camp, in a neighboring county. The next day, a squad, dispatched by Buckner, called at his house, and, finding only his daughter, demanded the guns of her. She answered that they were not there, and that, if they were, she wouldn't give them up. They handed her Gen. Buckner's order for the weapons, and she tore it up before their faces. They went to the bucket and took each a drink of water, whereupon she threw the rest of the water out of the bucket, and commenced *scouring the dipper.* They concluded that they could do no better than go back and tell their General about their adventure, and get fresh "instructions."

GRANTS FOR THE WESTERN ARMY.—The American Tract Society, through their agency at St. Louis, have supplied the soldiers in the barracks and hospitals in that city and at Jefferson City, Missouri, and thirty-five regiments of General Fremont's command, with 593,000 pages of their useful publications. These publications have mostly been placed in the hands of chaplains, to be distributed and loaned to the men.

The Society's agents at Cincinnati have supplied the troops with 546,150 pages. Much has been done at Chicago and Cairo and other places.

☞ The sagacity of the dog is notorious but the Buffalo Advertiser relates an instance of it that is equal to any that we ever met with. It is said that a Mr. Edwards, of Buffalo, a few days ago sold a young setter to a gentleman of New York city, who took him home with him in the railway cars. Six days afterwards the dog reappeared at his former owner's residence in Buffalo, somewhat reduced in flesh, but otherwise as well as ever. It is presumed that he traveled all the way from New York to Buffalo, on foot, a distance of four hundred miles, through a country covered with cities, towns and roads, and over which he had never passed but once, and that in a railroad car.

PAT MEETS A SECESSIONIST.—A son of the "Emerald Isle," coming across a huge rattlesnake, the following soliloquy took place:

"Och, be jabers! an it is there yez are, ye devilish traitor? And ye're in favor of Jiff. Davis and Secession; ye're from the South, ye spalpeen; ye're a spy and a blackguard, ye traitor; and ye're in favor of the flag with yer own beautiful image entwined around the staff; but I'll be after showin' yez which end of the glorious stars and stripes predominates in this neck of timber!"

And suiting the action to the word, he brought down a sprig of shillalee on the head of the rattler with such force that he no longer remained an advocate of Southern rebellion.

A BIG FISH FOR AN AQUARIUM.—The following we copy from the Liverpool Courier, of Oct. 16, 1861:

"In a huge tank in the Aquarial Gardens, Boston, is a young whale twelve feet long, weighing 1,500 lbs., of the species called the white whale, which, when full grown, is from 40 to 50 feet long, and weighs from four to six tons. It was caught in the St Lawrence river, and carried over five hundred miles in a large box by railroad to Boston, being well watered at each station as if it had been a locomotive. He seems quite at home in his residence, where he is as an object of great curiosity. He is fed on fish, eating a peck of herrings at a meal."

NOBLE SENTIMENT—The patriots of the Revolution never uttered a more noble sentiment than Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, expressed when he said, "Wealth is useless unless it promotes the public welfare, and life itself but a bauble unless it ministers to the honor and glory of our country." The nobility of this sentiment is attested by the fact that Gov. Sprague, who is the wealthiest man in New England, has given from his personal fortune immense sums to promote the cause of the Union, and has periled his life, in the foremost ranks of the army upon the field of battle.

FULTON-STREET NOON PRAYER-MEETING.—The forth anniversary af this daily prayer-meeting was held in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, on Monday, Sept. 23. The large and venerable edifice was crowded to overflowing with praying men and women who gratefully met to praise God for the many blessed influences that had flowed from this fountain. The exercises continued for over two hours, and were of deep interest to the close.

☞ At the annual meeting of the General Missionary Committee of the M. E. Church, held in New York last week, the appropriations for 1862 for Foreign and Domestic Missions, ect., was fixed at $295,147. The estimate of the Committee was afterwards confirmed by the Board of Managers and the bishops. All the bishops were present, except the senior bishop, Morris. The meeting was very harmonious.

SWEARING CHEAP—"What does Satan pay you for swearing?" said a gentleman to one whom he heard using profane language. "He don't pay me anything" was the reply. Well" you work cheap, to lay aside the character of a gentleman to inflict so much painon your own soul, (gradually raising in emphasis,) and all for nothing! You certainly do work very cheap—very cheap, indeed!"

BUMPED HIS HEAD.—Will Jackson, engineer on the Local Freight train between Altoona and Mifflin, was severely injured by a cut in the head, received while passig the water station at Huntingdon, on last Friday week. He was looking out and his head came in contact with the building.

☞ The Chinese are queer people to go to market. A gentleman at Canton writes that a neighbor of his has just laid in his winter provisions—a hind quarter of a horse and two barrels of bull dog.

☞ The late census, so far as relates to England and Wales, shows that the increase of population in the decade just closed is 2,109,576—a larger increase than in any of the five preceding decennial periods.

☞ It is said that two spoonsful of finely powdered charcoal drank in half a glass of water, will in less than fifteen minutes give relief to the sick headache, when caused, as in most cases it is, by superabundance of acid on the stomach.

☞ Applications for assistance in catching and restoring negroes are made daily at the Provost Court in Alexandria, but Judge Freese refuses to consider this business as any part of the duties of his office.

OUR NAVAL TROPHIES.—The trophies from Port Royal have been apportioned between the Navy Department and the Navy Yard. The two cannon have been taken to the Navy Yard, to occupy places alongside of the trophies of the Mexican war, which meet the eye of every visitor as soon as he enters the premises. They are not, as has been represented, "rifled guns of the newest and most approved pattern," but old fashioned smooth bore field pieces, of European manufacture. Over the trunnions there is engraved a crown, indicating that they are colonial guns. They bear date 1803. Around the rim of the breach the words "South Carolina" are rudely engraved. The flags are displayed at the Navy department.

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME.

On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first of its existence; THE DALIY TRIBUNE being some months older and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusion, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, adamong the aims to which this journal has are hered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, then was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, and the supremecy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terriorism and spoilation fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and action indispensible in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c, &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, fromwhich the careful may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilicities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In the hope, we solicit a continuence of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

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